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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/541,020	06/28/2005	Kenji Fujii	Q88147	4034
23373 SUGHRUE MI	7590 08/25/200 ON, PLLC	EXAMINER		
2100 PENNSY	LVANIA AVENUE, N	ROYDS, LESLIE A		
SUITE 800 WASHINGTO	N, DC 20037		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1614	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/25/2009	PAPER

## Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
10/541,020	FUJII ET AL.		
F	A 4 11 14		
Examiner	Art Unit		

	LESLIE A. ROYDS	1614	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the	correspondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED <u>18 August 2009</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS AF	PPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR	ALLOWANCE.	
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Apperfor Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods:	the same day as filing a Notice of replies: (1) an amendment, affidaveal (with appeal fee) in compliance	Appeal. To avoid abar it, or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire la Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or ( MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date of the period of extensions of the date for purposes of determining the period of extensions.	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailin b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE f). on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.1	g date of the final rejection FIRST REPLY WAS FIL  36(a) and the appropriat	on. LED WITHIN TWO e extension fee
under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the s set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  NOTICE OF APPEAL	than three months after the mailing da	te of the final rejection, e	ven if timely filed,
<ol> <li>The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in comp filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exter Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed wi AMENDMENTS</li> </ol>	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the	
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, b  (a) They raise new issues that would require further cor  (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below  (c) They are not deemed to place the application in better	nsideration and/or search (see NO w);	TE below);	
appeal; and/or (d) They present additional claims without canceling a control NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).	corresponding number of finally rej	ected claims.	
4. $oxed{oxed}$ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12		mpliant Amendment (	PTOL-324).
5. 🔀 Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):			
6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s).		•	-
7.  For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) [ how the new or amended claims would be rejected is prov The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: 28-30,37 and 38. Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:	_] will not be entered, or b) ⊠ wi	ll be entered and an e	xplanation of
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).</li> </ol>			
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to o showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea	al and/or appellant fail	s to provide a
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER</li> <li>The request for reconsideration has been consideration because:</li> <li>See Continuation Sheet.</li> </ol>		•	
<ul><li>12. ☐ Note the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i>(s). (</li><li>13. ☐ Other:</li></ul>	PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s).		
/Ardin Marschel/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1614	/Leslie A. Royds/ Patent Examiner, Art Ur	nit 1614	

Continuation of 5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): the obviousness-type double patenting rejection of claims 28, 30 and 32-33 over claims 6 and 10-19 of US Application No. 11/596,059.

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicant traverses the instant rejection under 103(a), stating that there is physiological fatigue, which manifests in a healthy individual, and pathological fatigue, which manifests in patients with a physical disorder. Applicant submits that the object of the instant invention is the reduction of physiological fatigue rather than reduction of extreme fatigue due to disease as taught by Fujii et al. Applicant alleges that the reference to Fujii et al. does not teach the instant objective of reducing physiological fatigue as instantly claimed. Applicant also relies upon Examples 1-4 of the instant specification in support of the allegedly "unexpectedly remarkable effect" of the instantly claimed combination therapy for treating fatigue.

Applicant's traversal has been fully and carefully considered, but fails to be persuasive.

Though Applicant argues that the instant claims treat "physiological fatigue" and not "pathological fatigue" such as that which would result from a disease, the instant claims are still not so limited in this regard. The claims circumscribe the treatment of animals in a state of fatigue wherein the fatigue is physical exhaustion caused by exercise or fatigue that is caused by aging, but fails to specify that the fatigued animal is healthy and free from disease (i.e., "physiological fatigue" as described by Applicant). In other words, Applicant is arguing that the claimed invention is directed to the treatment of fatigue resulting from physical exhaustion caused by exercise in healthy individuals and not in individuals that suffer physical exhaustion caused by exercise wherein a concomitant disease may be present that contributes to said fatigue, but the claims fail to recite any limitations directed to the treatment of animals or patients that are otherwise "healthy". Thus, in response to Applicant's argument that the references fail to show this feature of Applicant's invention, i.e., specifically, that the animal is healthy and suffers from "physiological fatigue", not fatigue that may result from disease, it is noted that this feature upon which Applicant relies is not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See In re Van Geuns, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed.Cir. 1993).

Furthermore, the reliance on Examples 1-4 is also unpersuasive in establishing error. With regard to Example 1, please note that the total concentration of coenzyme Q that appears in the muscle using reduced CoQ10 versus oxidized CoQ10 versus the control all fall within the standard deviation of one another and, thus, do not demonstrate any unexpectedly greater effect using "reduced coenzyme Q10" versus "oxidized CoQ10". With regard to Example 2, while reduced coenzyme Q10 demonstrated a greater concentration in the muscle versus the control or oxidized CoQ10, this would have been reasonably expected because reduced coenzyme Q10 was the agent actually being administered and, thus, would have been expected to result in a greater concentration in the muscle. With regard to Example 3, while it has been demonstrated that the reduced coenzyme Q10 or oxidized coenzyme Q10 prolonged maximum running time via reducing fatigue, it is noted that (1) the tested rats were "young rats" and not "middle aged or older rats" as instantly claimed, (2) the combination of reduced and oxidized CoQ10 (to which some of the instant claims are directed) was never tested, and (3) only a single dosage amount of each was tested (i.e., 300 mg/kg), to which the claims are not limited. Accordingly, these results are not probative of nonobviousness of the full scope of subject matter presently claimed. Lastly, with regard to Example 4, it is noted that (1) the combination of reduced and oxidized CoQ10 (to which some of the instant claims are directed) was never tested, and (2) only a single dosage amount of each was tested (i.e., 300 mg/kg), to which the claims are not limited. Accordingly, these results are also not probative of nonobviousness of the full scope of subject matter presently claimed.

For these reasons, the remarks are unpersuasive and the rejection stands for the reasons of record set forth in the final rejection of May 18, 2009

/Leslie A. Royds/ Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1614.